



CURRENT

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University of Missouri-St. Louis

Issue 607

\$7.5 Million Computer Center Underway

by Laura J. Hopper reporter

UM-St. Louis has been granted \$6 million for the completion of a new computer facility that will house the school's math, computer science and management information systems programs, school officials said this week.

Interim Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services Gwen Moore said the school will be required to raise \$1.5 million in matching funds for the facility, with planning and design to begin in the fall of 1989.

"This is the first facility at UM-St. Louis to meet the unique needs of computer and professional students," Moore said.

M. Thomas Jones, interim deputy to the chancellor, has been coordinating planning and discussions on the new building.

"Probably within two or three months we'll be hiring architects to begin planning the design," Jones said.

Jones emphasized that there is no specific timetable for when the building will be completed, but said bids for construction will take place next year, and the building may be finished by the early 1990s.

James Krueger, associate dean of the school of business, said, "Certainly it's a building that we do need, and can put to use as soon as it's

built. It puts our campus on the leading edge as far as providing facilities for these kinds of programs."

These facilities would cover an area of 30-35,000 square feet, Jones said. He and others agreed the new space is badly needed for the cur-

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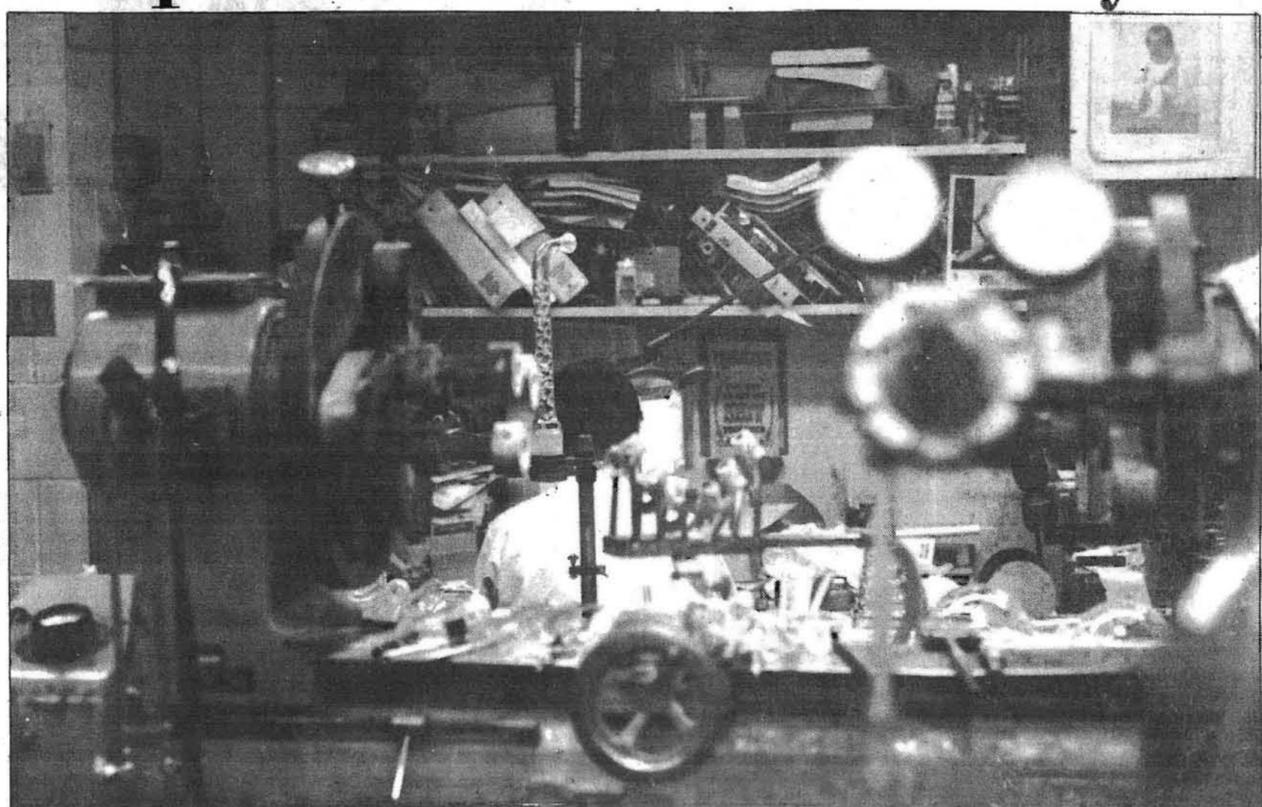
Research Center Set To Open In September

by John Kilgore associate news editor

Scientific research and construction work continue side-by-side on campus as the first phase of work on the University's science complex approaches completion.

According to Vice Chancellor for Administrative Services Gwendolyn A. Moore, construction on the new \$19 million science building is on schedule for its projected September completion date. The new building, located between Benton and Stadler Halls, is part of the University's Science Complex. Additional renovation will take

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A CROWDED HOUSE: The New Science Center Should Solve The Over Crowded Conditions That Exist At The Present Center. Scott Brandt

Surviving With Work Restrictions, Foreign Students Find Life Difficult



Qamar Abbassi

by Paul Thompson editor

Foreign students attending UM-St. Louis say they face financial difficulties because Immigration and Naturalization Service regulations prohibit them from working off-campus. However, few part-time jobs are available on campus.

Leaders of two organizations representing foreign students said that while the problem is not severe, they believe that work restrictions, combined with the shortage of campus jobs, makes life for foreign students more difficult here.

UM-St. Louis now has about 310 foreign students attending classes here, with more expected to arrive this fall, according to Marilyn Ditto, administrator for special student programs.

That number includes students

who have permanent resident status and are eligible to work off-campus, as well as those who are in the United States on F-1 visas, which restricts employment to on-campus jobs.

Students on F-1 visas must demonstrate to the INS prior to entering the country that they will have sufficient financial means to support themselves. They are prohibited from seeking employment outside of the university unless, after living in the United States for one year, their source of financing is reduced, said Shirley Meese, immigration information officer at the INS.

If the student's source of financing is reduced - perhaps by a devaluation of currency or a death in the family at home - then the student becomes eligible for part-time employment off campus.

"In order to come in as a foreign student, they must demonstrate financial ability," Meese said. "If they didn't have enough money to sustain that, they would be told to return to their country."

"The purpose of their visa is a student visa; it's not a work visa," Meese said.

But many of these students, according to Ditto and leaders of organizations representing foreign students, find that once they arrive, their financial situations are more difficult than they anticipated when they entered the country.

"Some of them only get a limited amount of money coming in every month or every two months," said Qamar Abbassi, a Pakistani who is president of the International Student Association. "They find themselves with no spending money. They need to work to get some

spending money." Students from Malaysia, for example, receive about \$400 per month from their government. That money is used to cover costs of housing, food, shelter, transportation and other expenses.

With apartments near campus averaging about \$300 per month, many of the Malaysian students are forced to share tight quarters with one another, often two or more people in one-bedroom apartments, said Omar Mustafa, president of the Malaysian Student Association, who represents the 55 Malaysians at UM-St. Louis.

"With the amount of money we get from our country, it's very hard to make it," Mustafa said. "This \$400 a month is just not enough for us."

"The saddest thing is that some of

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New Dean Chosen For School Of Education

by Tony M. Laurent associate news editor

Dr. Donald Walter Robinson was named the new dean of the School of Education at UM-St. Louis on August 15. Dr. Robinson previously held the same position at Oklahoma State University.

Robinson, who is originally from Illinois, said he was feeling "absolute excitement and anticipation" about his new position.

"The choice [to come to this campus] was deliberate, not an accident. The conditions were just right."

Strong leadership in the UM system will continue to make UM-St. Louis a forward-looking university in terms of education, he said.

"Like all schools, the school has some needs. I hope these needs are recognized. I want the school to maintain its place among the research universities that are identified as those in the forefront of the education and school reform movement. I hope we can stimulate a presence in the area as the institution of education in the area that is looked to for research on how to improve schools, especially in the urban

environment. "My main goal is to help the school continue to develop in educating educators in this region of Missouri," said Robinson. "I think the future is bright because of the renewed public commitment to education...."

"The faculty members at University of Missouri-St. Louis are ambitious and ready for this period of challenge. Schools and colleges must seize this opportunity to move forward.... If faculties in schools of education don't demonstrate that

we are serious about leading the movement to improve schools in the next five years, we will have failed to meet the challenge before us today. The ball is in our court," said Robinson.

Robinson advocates strong professional socialization for teachers, which would be enhanced by an integrated five-year curriculum culminating in a master's degree. He believes that an extra year of ex-

see DEAN, page 6

Berhorst Proposes New Urban Campus Alliance

by Kevin Kleine managing editor

The Columbia campus of the University of Missouri gets the largest chunk of money from the state of all the campuses. It's always been that way.

Student Association President Jerry Berhorst wants to change that.

"We want to form what we call an Urban Coalition with UMKC to bring a bigger share of the money to our campuses," Berhorst said.

The plan was originally proposed in the Missouri House of Representatives as an alternative to ASUM (the Associated Students of the University of Missouri). ASUM lobbies in Jefferson City to bring funds to the university, but their efforts are sometimes considered biased to the Columbia campus.

Berhorst said the Urban Coalition will not cost the students any extra money, unlike ASUM membership, which costs each student \$1.50 per semester. Berhorst feels that a separate organization is

needed to look out for the interests of the two campuses.

The St. Louis campus was once a member of ASUM, but differences arose on how the money was to be divided.

"We won't join ASUM again unless they make a lot of concessions," Berhorst said.

UMKC past President of Student Government Sam Page, stressed that the Urban Coalition isn't necessarily made to oppose ASUM, but merely to help the urban campuses gain more deserved

recognition. Southwest Missouri State University is also being considered for membership in the coalition since the needs of their campus are similar to those in the UM system.

"There was talk last year of UM-St. Louis, UMKC and SMSU breaking away and forming Missouri State University," Berhorst said. The coalition is still in the planning stages and would require a referendum vote by the general population of the both campuses to approve such a move. To rejoin ASUM would take a similar vote.

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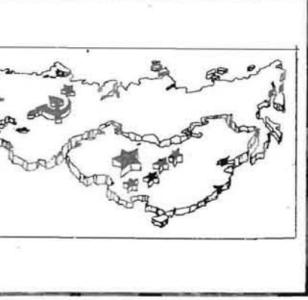
RADIO DAYS

UM-St. Louis Student Mery Ann Wood gets her 15 minutes of fame at KSD.
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GLASNOST?

The Current kicks off a new section: Ideas/Opinions, on page 5. Stories on change and obstacles to change in USSR and China.
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CAMPUS REMINDER

LOOK FOR THE CAMPUS SURVIVAL GUIDE ON THE FIRST DAY OF FALL CLASSES.

UMC Develops Low-Cost Brain Scanner

Columbia, Mo. — A brain-scanning device that is four times faster and much less costly than equivalent equipment not in use has been developed and patented by the University of Missouri.

The patent was granted July 5 by the U.S. Patent Office.

The machine, known as a multiplane imager, is dedicated exclusively to brain imaging for medical diagnosis. According to Robert Killoren, UM director of patents and licensing, the patent has 93 claims regarding the device's technology and contains seven different aspects, multiple ideas in one patent.

"This is the largest patent the University of Missouri has ever filled and received," Killoren said. "Ninety-three claims for one patent is an extraordinarily high number of legal claims to the technology involved."

The brain scanning device was developed by K. William Logan, associate professor of radiology at UM-Columbia and medical physicist at Truman Veterans Hos-

pital, also in Columbia. His major emphasis in designing the device called MUMPI — Missouri University Multi-Plane Imager — was to reduce the cost of brain-imaging equipment and identify equipment that can't take advantage of the fast-acting drugs being developed for medical imaging.

"The cost of our multiplane imager is expected to be in the \$300,000 range," Logan said. "Current equipment with equivalent capabilities runs from \$600,000 to \$1 million."

At that cost, small hospitals can afford a device to screen patients before sending those requiring more help to larger hospitals.

Richard Holmes, director of section nuclear medicine at UMC and chief of nuclear medicine at Truman Veterans Hospital, worked on the device with Logan. He said there is a demand for a dedicated brain scanner of this type.

"There is as much or more neurological disease than heart disease," Holmes said. "MUMPI can be used to study brain tumors,

strokes, and Alzheimer's disease as well as study the blood flow and metabolism in psychological or psychiatric patients. Currently, drugs are prescribed on a hit or miss basis, and it is sometimes years before it is discovered that a drug is ineffective with a patient."

MUMPI can image multiple cross-sectional views of the brain by detecting gamma rays emitted by a radiopharmaceutical in the patient's bloodstream and brain tissues. Unlike computer axial tomography scans that image brain and body structure, the MUMPI reveals brain function by studying blood flow through the brain.

Since the device can make four views at the same time, Logan said, its speed will open doors to new medical procedures and will be economically advantageous for hospitals by increasing the number of patients that can use the equipment.

Conventional scanning devices take only one view at a time and the patient must lie completely still for several minutes or much detail will

be lost. MUMPI is a total brain-imaging device that doesn't need to reposition the patient and can take less than one minute to complete the imaging.

"With current technology of repositioning the camera and taking separate pictures, much detail is lost in reconstructing the total picture resulting in not very good diagnostic data," Holmes said. "MUMPI increases by a factor of four the number of details available to make a better picture, and it's especially good at providing detail on small areas of the brain."

In addition, MUMPI's speed allows it to take advantage of radio pharmaceuticals that are excellent for imaging but wash out of the brain very quickly. Such quick-acting drugs allow doctors to inject the patient again to study another function of the brain immediately. Ordinarily, they would have to wait 24 hours for the brain to wash out a slower acting drug before studying another function.



Jerry Berhorst

Berhorst plans for UPB Accountability

by Kevin Kleine managing editor

The new administration of the Student Association has already begun some changes for the upcoming year, starting with changes in their constitution and an effort to reorganize how the University Program Board is run.

The changes in the constitution will be minor. The name "Student Association" will be replaced with "Student Government Association."

"We want to bring ourselves more in-line with other student governments across the nation," said SA President Jerry Berhorst. "Most of our mail is addressed to 'Student Government' rather than 'Student Association.' The name will be more recognizable with our job."

In changing the setup of UPB, Berhorst wants to make the board more financially accountable to the SA.

"They should have been reporting to us all along," Berhorst said. "I don't want it to be any more political than it already is."

SA control of the programing is not the goal of the changes, Berhorst said.

"Like any organization, the UPB is scrutinized by the university's accounting system," said Rick Blanton, director of student activities. "To my knowledge, the UPB has never overspent."

As a standing committee of the SA, the board is responsible to them. But added restriction are not the answer, Blanton indicated.

"Periodically, a question arises from student government about where UPB funds come from," Blanton said. "Each new president wants to find out what his power base is and how to expand it. To further restrict an organization with additional requirements is not the way it was intended to be run."

More than anything, everyone involved in the reorganization feels that the students need to make the decisions.

"I've been accused of being over-democratic in the past," said David Thomason, coordinator of student services. "I want to allow the students to select, plan and implement their own programs. As administrators, our primary concern is with the 12,000 students. We have to make sure there is at least one thing that appeals to everyone on campus during the year."

Thomason said that the biggest hurdle the UPB faces is the apathy of its own members.

"We started with 15 members at the beginning of last year and dwindled down to one," Thomason said.

The UPB has experienced some infighting in the past, but has remained within their \$79,000 budget.

Thomason thinks that by allowing the SA to pick three members of the board, communication and accountability can be enhanced.

"With a regular report to the assembly, the program board would not have as many problems when the Student Activities Budget Committee approves their budget," Berhorst said. "The SABC would know what is going on."

First Annual Staff Appreciation Day Held

by Tony M. Laurent associate news editor

The first annual UM-St. Louis Staff Appreciation Day was held June 20 in the lobby of the J.C. Penney Building.

"Basically, this was an event to show appreciation for the efforts and work that the staff performed during the past year," said Mushira Haddad, manager of general services at the Thomas Jefferson Library, who, as last year's Staff Association president, was instrumental in organizing the event.

"This year the event was small because our budget for such activities is nearly non-existent, but we hope that it will grow in the future and maybe become a staff apprecia-

tion week like the University of Missouri-Columbia has," she said.

Haddad added, however, that the lack of funds for the event did not mean a lack of people to participate, as 350 staff members turned out at the reception celebrating the event.

The university, along with individual companies, donated prizes to the event. The university donated such items as: free parking; two gift certificates for free eye check-ups from the School of Optometry; two Rivermen basketball season tickets; and a \$25 gift certificate good at any restaurant.

Companies donating gifts included the St. Louis Cardinals, American Express, Spiro's restaurant, and The New York Times.

A total of 58 prizes were given

away, Haddad said. Staff members did not have to be present to win prizes, and those members who could not attend the event were sent balloons and candy.

The purpose of Staff Appreciation Day was "to improve staff morale and unity and to improve communication between faculty and staff on all campuses," Haddad said.

Also during the event new Staff Association officers were announced. They are: Larry Westermeyer, director of computing and telecommunications, president; Robert Schmalfeld, director of University Center, vice-president/president-elect; and Shirley Wunderlich, manager of fiscal operations, secretary-treasurer.

New representatives for the Staff

DEAN

experience would strengthen the professional orientation of teachers who are receiving their first professional degree. By structuring classes so that a cohort remains together through the learning experience, professional values will be sustained more effectively, according to Robinson

Using the medical education model, Dr. Robinson noted that schools of education need links to the public schools much like the medical school's link to teaching hospitals.

"We need to create an environment in which schools of education work as closely with schools in the area as medical schools work with hospitals," Robinson said. He feels that this is very important "if we are going to do our full jobs."

Dr. Robinson was active in shaping teacher education reform and instrumental in designing the Oklahoma Teacher Reform Act. During his tenure as dean at Oklahoma State University, Dr. Robinson reorganized the College of Education and implemented the development of a grants and contracts program which grew from \$500,000 to \$4 million per year. He was a member of the board of direc-

tors of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and chaired the university's 1985-86 self-study task force in preparation for accreditation. Dr. Robinson is the president of the Association of Colleges and Schools of Education in State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and Affiliated Private Universities. He has consulted with the World Bank, the United States Information Agency Fulbright-Hays Exchange Program, the Carabobo University in Venezuela, the Brazilian Ministry of Education and several accrediting agencies. He is a member of the board of directors of the Holmes Group and the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education.

The Staff Association was formed on this campus seven years ago.

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Dr. Robinson believes that a strong teacher education program includes a commitment to a strong liberal arts background, enhancement of expertise in the subject area for teachers, improved clinical experience and strengthening of the science of teaching.

"Teaching must move more and more towards a professional status," Robinson noted in regard to the general low salaries paid to teachers.

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"Most of us don't have windows." Westermeyer and his staff are currently located in the basement of SSB.

"If people have a more pleasant working environment, they can be more productive," he said. "Just by virtue of having natural light, it's going to help the individual."

Another problem with the current facility, Westermeyer said, is the room temperature.

"There would also be adequate air conditioning and heating [in the new facility]," he said. "Air conditioning is a particular problem."

The greatest asset of the new facility, Westermeyer said, would be its organization.

"We're specially organized to be more efficient," he said. "We don't have to run up and down the halls."

from page 1

pany. It is designed to encourage students, especially women and minorities, to enter careers in chemistry.

The chemistry department also has been awarded a \$76,700 grant from the National Science Foundation. The department will use the grant, to be matched by the university, to purchase a gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer, an instrument used to analyze for environmental pollutants, drugs and trace impurities in foodstuffs.

"The award of this grant is further evidence of the growing stature of the chemistry department at UM-St. Louis," Barton said.



Dr. Donald Walter Robinson

COMPUTERS

rent computing facilities housed in the Social Sciences Building.

"We've got about half the room we need right now," Jones said. "For MIS and computer science programs it would allow us to serve more students."

He added, "We have to limit the number of students in these classes right now. If we didn't, you'd never get a computer."

The space will be needed for more than just students, Krueger said.

"Over time, we will buy more computing equipment, and we'll need space to house them," he said.

The plan for the computer center sprouted from an original plan to add library and computer space to the Thomas Jefferson Library. This plan, Jones said, was cut short by the problem of obtaining state

funds.

"We knew we could get enough money to build the library addition, but not the computer center," he said. "So we separated the two requests, and the university allowed us to treat the computer center as a separate building."

The Missouri state legislature allotted \$2.4 million to UM-St. Louis for use towards this year's work on the facility, Jones said. That amount, he said, would be used towards planning and designing, with the remaining funds used in later years for building and construction.

The new building would unite two programs of study currently separated — MIS, currently located in SSB, and math, housed in Clark Hall.

"This would provide for positive

interaction between these programs," said Krueger, who heads the MIS program. "That doesn't exist as much right now in separate buildings."

Besides math and computer science, English classes could also benefit from the new facilities, Jones said.

"We want to create some open computer laboratories for students, for use in word processing," he said. "We'd like to teach writing classes on the computers."

Students, though, will not be the only beneficiaries of the new center. Larry Westermeyer, who serves as UM-St. Louis' director of computing and telecommunications, said he and his staff will also be aided by a newly designed office area.

"The greatest improvements will be for my staff," Westermeyer said.

BUILDING

place on the complex when the new building is completed.

"This is only the first part of the science complex renovation. Additional renovation will be done on parts of Benton Hall," Moore said. "We've also requested a complete renovation of Stadler Hall."

Moore said that she expects the Benton Hall renovation to be completed by January 1989. Benton Hall is the oldest building on campus, first used for classes in 1966.

The request for the renovation of Stadler Hall, built in 1969, will go to the state legislature for approval.

"We don't get very much money for renovation," said Dr. Lawrence Barton, chairperson of the chemistry department. "Because we don't

have as many buildings as the other campuses, the perception is that we don't need it."

"Benton and Stadler need renovation, they need new labs and new fixtures; they're not very well air conditioned," Barton said. "Actually, the renovation they are doing is minimal."

"The whole building is overcrowded," he said. "There's not an abundance of adequate spaces available for research."

The new science building will provide the University with over 97,000 additional square feet in usable space for classrooms, offices, and research facilities.

"We are very excited about it," Barton said. "In my estimation, the

new labs are well designed. The labs we have now are inappropriately designed. Physics labs used to have to bring water up in buckets."

Barton said that one of his colleagues, also pleased with the expanded facilities, joked that he had never seen a research lab with windows before.

Among the research projects being conducted in the science complex this summer is a program for 10 undergraduates from throughout the midwest earning three credits and \$2,000 stipends for chemistry research.

The program, in its second year, is funded by a \$31,250 grant from the National Science Foundation and a \$12,000 grant from Monsanto Com-

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Fifteen Minutes In The Spotlight

by Christopher A. Duggan
features editor

It is not everyday that a broadcasting student anywhere is offered the chance to make an appearance on the most popular morning radio show in St. Louis, alongside the likes of J.C. Corcoran and the rest of the Breakfast Club gang.

Still, that chance was offered to two such student interns at KWMU-FM, the radio station of UM-St. Louis.

When one of the Breakfast Club (KSD-93.7's morning drive time show) members, Joe "Mama" Mason left for a week to Denmark, the station put out a call to broadcasting schools in St. Louis to read the news in his absence.

"When one of them [the Breakfast Club DJs] is on vacation, we usually get celebrities to take their place," said Judy Martin, a representative of KSD. "We thought it would be fun to have broadcasting students do it this time."

Bernie Hayes of KWMU was told to recommend two students for the task. He chose Troy House and Mary Ann Wood, both interns at the station.

"I was pretty nervous the first time out," House said. "Thanks to the encouragement of Eric Mink, who became a mentor of sorts, I felt better by the second reading."

House, who has a wide range of experience at KWMU, had not done live radio before.

House will graduate in August, after which she will go to the Coro Foundation, an institution founded in 1947 that trains people in public affairs.

Wood, who made her live radio debut two days later, the last of the students to do the show that week, said that she expected to be more nervous than she was.

"I found it easy to forget that I was speaking live to a pretty good portion of St. Louis," she said. "I also expected to get more trouble than I did from J.C. and the guys, but they were really very nice."

Wood is a senior in mass communications, and expects to graduate in May of 1989.

"I was surprised later to find that a lot of people I knew were listening that morning," Wood said.

Andy Warhol once said that one day, everyone would be famous for 15 minutes. Perhaps there is some truth to that after all.

Behind The Scenes At KSD

Every morning, if you listen to the station that is, you hear them on the radio, those maniacal members of the Breakfast Club, KSD-FM's morning drive time show.

The question is, what is it like to be behind the scenes at this grand arena of thought? Is it a hopelessly involved assortment of electronic sophistication, as one might imagine, or do these people really enjoy their show more than anyone else does, as it appears.

To tell you the truth, it's somewhere in between those two. I had the rare opportunity to visit the birthplace of this show one day a couple of weeks ago.

I was actually there just to take pictures of someone else who they really wanted to be there, student Mary Ann Wood, who was called in to replace vacationing Joe "Mama" Mason in the reading of the news for the day (see attached story).

Not knowing what to expect, I walked into the studio. It wasn't that bad. There were the things that you would expect to see in a radio studio, like a reel to reel, a CD player and a turn table.

But then there were also drums and horns and other stuff that you would have expected to see in a radio station in the '50s (Wolfman Jack perhaps), but not today.

I also didn't know what to expect from J.C. and the others. On the air, J.C. lapses into his garish, irreverent style, but when away from the mike, he is professional looking, and (egad) highly organized, juggling several carts (which resemble 8-track tapes) at times.

The guys do enjoy the show very much, as did I that day. I noticed break-dancing at times between Eric Mink and D.J.

However, it is also obvious from the ratings that they are not the only ones.

— Christopher A. Duggan



CHRISTOPHER DUGGAN
RADIO DAYS: Mass communications major Mary Ann Wood laughs at the antics of the Breakfast Club on 93.7 KSD-FM during her newscast.

Mixed Reviews: More Summer Movies Shoot For The Top Money Spot

by Christopher A. Duggan
features editor

Round two of summer movies has hit. "Crocodile Dundee II," "Rambo III" and "Willow" did not turn out to be the runaway box-office hits that they were expected to be. It never turns out to be that way, anyway.

Now, we have a new crop coming up, competing for the spot that "Back to the Future" and "Top Gun" won in the past.

We had a kind of reverse "Beverly Hills Cop" with a Russian, in "Red Heat," which stars Arnold Schwarzenegger and James Belushi as two cops (one from Russia, the other from Chicago) who are forced to work together to catch a Russian bad guy who has fled to the United States after killing Schwarzenegger's partner. Sound familiar?

I think the movie was originally intended to be a comedy, but the overabundance of violence overshadows any humor. It doesn't come off as well as "Beverly Hills Cop" or "48 Hours," two movies that I think the film-makers were trying to emulate.

Some of the action scenes are effective, and it's impossible for Belushi not to be funny to some degree. Even Arnold has some funny moments. If you go, however, don't expect anything special.

On the other end of the spectrum, we have a funny and touching comedy about a boy who finds himself grown up overnight, thanks to a mysterious carnival machine.

The movie is "Big," and the boy is Tom Hanks. It doesn't matter that this is about the fifth movie about this sort of transformation — it is the best so far.

Hanks plays the part very convincingly, using his facial expressions and his voice as his means for bringing across the role.

The story is about as predictable as it can be, but still entertaining. Forget the problems that a man appearing out of nowhere would have getting a job (the movie mostly ignores them), and just enjoy the picture. Penny Marshall's directing makes that very easy to do.

Immediately competing with "Big" is the animation and real-life parade of special effects "Who Framed Roger Rabbit?" The special

effects are indeed impressive, and it must have been incredibly difficult for Bob Hoskins and the other actors to interact so well with the animated characters.

Also, you have characters in this one from cartoons throughout the history of that art — from Betty Boop to Bugs Bunny — which is kind of fun.

However, the story is not very good. The special effects end up overshadowing the story, and eventually it becomes of secondary importance.

Take the kids; I'm sure they'd enjoy it.

Next up is what originally appeared to be another "Funny Farm," a story about a city man who comes to the country with his family and has all sorts of problems. Fortunately, "The Great Outdoors" is nothing like that.

The wilderness is really nothing more than a backdrop for the conflict between John Candy and Dan Aykroyd, brothers-in-law who travel to the same lodge with their families for a week of "rest and relaxation."

There's not much you can say without giving away vast portions of the plot. All I can tell you is that there is almost no way not to enjoy "The Great Outdoors." It seldom ceases to be funny, except during the scenes that involve a silly and pointless "romance" between Candy's oldest son and a local girl.

That aside, I think you're in for a great time if you go to see "The Great Outdoors."

Last, but definitely not least, is "Bull Durham," a story about minor-league baseball players. This is, by far, the best movie I've seen all summer, and it may be the surprise hit that everyone's been looking for.

Crash Davis (Kevin Costner) is a catcher who has been in the minor league for all but 21 days of his career. Although he is getting on in years (for a baseball player), he can still knock the ball over the wall, and he knows more about the sport than some major-leaguers.

He feels more-than-minor resentment when he is traded to a team, the Durham Bulls, and

see DUGGAN, page 6



CRASH: Kevin Costner plays minor-league catcher Crash Davis in the hilarious and touching "Bull Durham."

by Eileen Pacino
movie reviewer

We're not into the dog days of summer, but as far as I'm concerned, it feels like the dog days. Lots of heat is left in summer movies too.

Paramount is blowing them away again with Eddie Murphy's latest, "Coming To America." Murphy's is not the only movie worth beating the heat with.

Here are some other recent releases that you can beat the summer heat with. Some are worthwhile; others... Well, read on.

"License to Drive" is for those of you who have fond memories of cruising, playing chicken, drag racing and losing it in the back seat (either your stomach contents or your innocence).

First-time director Beeman and scriptwriter Neil Tolkin's four-on-the-floor comedy stars Corey Haim ("Lucas") and Corey Feldman ("The Lost Boys"), two precocious 16-year-olds, as the movie's heroes Les Anderson and his friend Dean.

Les is trembling on the brink of social legitimacy as he prepares for his driver's test and dreams of taking out worldly golden girl Mercedes (Heather Graham) in his Gramp's vintage 1972 Cadillac.

There's a teeny hitch: Les slept through most of his driver's ed classes, so he doesn't pass the written exam. But hey, what does knowing the difference between a flashing yellow and a flashing red have to do with the ability to put the pedal to the metal?

The stereotypical disasters that they face are given a frenetic freshness and John Hughes-like flavor, and you'll find yourself belly laughing even as you grip your chair through the extravagantly choreographed car cataclysm.

"The Great Outdoors" will not do much to bring together your great unwashed masses and the environmentalists, conservationists and animal rights people.

John Candy is everyman Chet Ripley, an auto parts salesman on vacation with family in the great primeval wood, hoping for a renewal of family ties.

Dan Aykroyd is man of the world Roman Craig, a stockbroker who is Chet's brother-in-law.

Chet sees Pechoggin, Wisconsin's Lake Potowotomiac and Perks Pine Lodge as a respite from urban blight and a return to youthful memories.

Roman sees the verdant landscape as a "plant-infested no man's land."

A marauding bear and a kamikaze bat (who both come out on the short end of the encounter stick), along with the cute little racoons, supply the only real comedy in this turkey, and you'll be able to see why this movie will shortly be taking a long vacation from the theater screens.

There's no doubt that "Who Framed Roger Rabbit?" will win some Academy Awards.

Broke gumshoe Eddie Valiant (Bob Hoskins) reluctantly takes superstar-Toon Roger Rabbit as his client when the rabbit is accused of murdering his brick-house, babe wife Jessica's patty-cake human partner Marvin Acme (Stubby Kaye).

She ultimately helps Valiant uncover a plot to destroy Toon Town and its inhabitants with a noxious "dip" comprised of — what else? — turpentine, concocted by the evil, black-clad Judge Doom (Christopher "Back to the Future" Loyd), who has designs on the land for a superhighway project.

The great thing about this film is it takes itself so seriously. Not for one moment does it ever admit to the absurdity of cartoon characters living alongside, working with, kissing, patty-caking with and musing up "human" characters.

And the animation is so darn good, it makes it easy to put the "talents" of the cartoon characters alongside those of the human actors into one coherent dramatic and comedic experience.

I'm saving the best for last — Eddie Murphy's triumphant new comedy "Coming to America," where he leaves his scatological roles behind to play the dignified Prince Akeem of the African republic of Zamunda.

Akeem is celebrating his 21st birthday by staging a royal revolt

see PACINO, page 6

There Is Now An Open Spot On 'Time's' Elite Subscriber List



DON'T PANIC

by Christopher A. Duggan
features editor

Have you ever gotten something in the mail, offering you a gift just to subscribe to a magazine, or worse, a free issue of the magazine, with no obligation?

Let me tell you what happens if you try to take advantage of the free, no-obligation issue that Harper's offered me. When I said, "Okay, I'll give it a try," they took

that to mean, "Go ahead and send me Harper's for a full year, and I don't mind if you bill me for it."

Needless to say, I am now the proud owner of two issues of Harper's, several letters, increasing in severity over time, reminding me that I haven't paid my bill. I also occupy a seat on the Harper's bad debt file. Well, that's life.

In a similar incident, involving Time magazine, I found that it is more difficult to get out of some things than it is to get in.

I subscribed to Time magazine several years ago. In return, I was given a radio the size of a cigarette lighter, with ear-phones. I don't think I ever got it to work.

Anyway, I enjoyed several years of Time, reading all the thought-provoking articles and commentaries, happy that I was one of the

elite subscribers to Time. That's what they called me anyway.

There were a couple of times when I tried to let my subscription lapse, at which point they offered me something in return for my staying, like a super-low subscription rate, or a phone, or some luggage, and I said, "Oh, why not?"

Recently, the time came when I decided that my days as an elite subscriber to Time should come to an end. If you've ever tried to get out of a subscription to Time, you know what I'm about to write.

First comes the series of letters. Each one offers you something a little more spectacular, like a rate lower than any other subscriber is receiving in the United States. Also, each one is "Your last chance."

After about my twentieth "last chance," I got a phone call. Somebody with a squeaky voice said they wanted me to remain as a subscriber, and would give it to me almost for free. They would also throw in a telephone.

"I began to get paranoid. If they'd gone so far as to call me at my house without succeeding to win back my loyalty, then what would they do next?"

I tried to say that I was no longer a subscriber, and didn't deserve such a generous offer.

"But your Time is running out," he said, panic creeping into his voice.

"Listen," I said, all traces of my usual pleasant self gone, "my subscription ran out three months ago. I did that for a reason. I don't want Time anymore. I just don't have the time for it."

"Fine," the voice at the other end said, hanging up. Any traces of squeakiness had disappeared. I began to get paranoid. If they'd gone so far as to call me at my house without succeeding to win back my loyalty, then what would they do next?

Any time I went out I would be constantly looking over my shoulder for Time agents.

I pictured them signaling to each other when I wasn't looking, communicating to each other on Time walky-talkies, synchronizing their Time wrist watches,

ready to move in the moment I let my guard down. I was afraid to sleep.

I had endless nightmares about a hideous being with "TIME" tattooed across its chest, chasing me through a maze, never more than a step behind.

Well, I don't worry much about Time anymore. It would seem the telephone call was their last attempt to win me over.

I just subscribed to the American Museum of Natural History magazine. They appear to cover issues that I have an interest in, I have assurances from several people that they are reputable and their pitch was very low-pressure.

Besides, they offered me free admission to the museum in New Jersey if I'm ever there.

A Short Cautionary Note

Gone are the days when President Reagan called the Soviet Union an "evil empire." In the new era of improved relations between the United States and Communist countries, the words are kinder, less divisive. Yet tensions remain, and justly so.

On the opposite page are stories discussing the changes occurring in both China and Russia. Those changes must be hailed as promising — particularly in China, where market-driven freedoms are further advanced. But from a strictly practical standpoint, the United States must remain cautious in its dealings with nations that have been, and in many ways remain, our enemies.

While showing good will and an inclination to negotiate better contact with Communist states, our government must maintain vigilance. The Soviet Union, especially, continues to be a hostile competitor for world domination, and the positive changes occurring there can be reversed at any time, despite Mikhail Gorbachev's recent success in consolidating his power at last month's Communist Party conference.

Neither China nor the Soviet Union are going to become the freedom-loving nations that we would hope them to become. They will remain authoritarian by design and oppressive by nature. Yet, the "new openness," as it is called, may yet bring about freedom for the peoples of those two mighty nations that neither they nor we can predict. And any advances in freedoms must be respected, while pressure to promote further change continues.

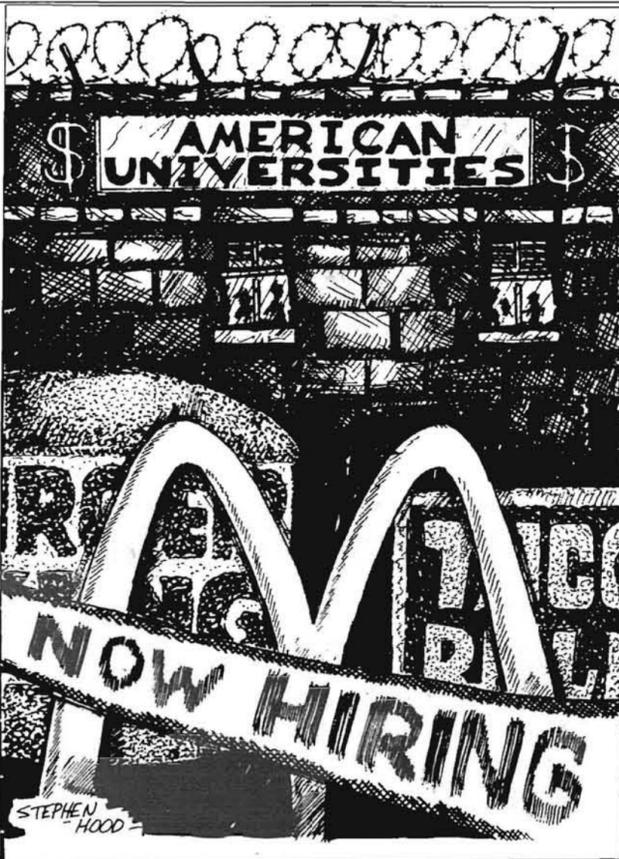
Several professors interviewed for the articles in this issue suggested that agriculture would be one key area to seek improved relations with China and the Soviet Union. From a domestic standpoint, it's hard to argue that expanding markets for American farm products is a bad idea. Both countries offer vast potential markets for American grains and other products, the sale of which could help buoy sagging farm economies at home. Negotiating agricultural trade agreements could help to foster improved relations in which both sides benefit.

There is an area, however, in which expanding trade could prove dangerous for the long-term stability of the United States: high technology. The Soviet Union has expressed interest in Western technology for a long time. Changes in Russian domestic policy might lead the West to believe that now is a good time to begin negotiating for sales of advanced computers and other sophisticated equipment desired by the Soviets. Added pressure from worries over our trade imbalance might make such sales more desirable from the U.S. standpoint.

But to begin sales of high technology to the Soviet Union would be a dangerous course to pursue. While they are now withdrawing from their foray in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union still pursues aggressive military policies abroad — in Angola, Nicaragua and Vietnam. They maintain a massive presence in Eastern Europe. Sales of high technology, most of which have some military applications, would be a grave error.

Until the Soviets demonstrate clearly — and this is unlikely — that they are willing to halt their aggression and dominance abroad, the United States must remain in firm opposition to any proposals to sell high-tech equipment to them.

The changes in the economic and political situations in China and the



Soviet Union are good news. They are a recognition that totalitarian control over human freedoms cannot produce a just or adequately functioning society. And a little freedom for the people of those long-oppressed nations is better than none. The economic changes may yet produce liberty as the power of individuals begins to erode state control.

Until more fundamental changes occur, however, American military and diplomatic opposition to Communism must remain strong. We must not allow our eyes to glaze over with what may be, but rather encourage what is positive and continue to fight what is wrong.

Stupid Immigration Laws

The United States of America is, no doubt, a strange place. A nation of immigrants, we nevertheless formulate laws to keep out foreigners. A country founded on freedom, we restrict non-citizens. A braggadocio of virtue on the international stage, we act as though our best attributes should be exported without any effort to solicit them abroad.

America certainly has much to offer the developing world, the Communist world, the emerging technological, economic world. Yet, when it comes to using simple virtues to facilitate lofty goals, the U.S. government becomes stingy, losing sight of long-range significance in favor of short-term political goals. At least that's the conclusion one must draw if one considers Immigration and Naturalization Service regulations regarding foreign student entry into this country.

Under INS regulations, many of the hundreds of thousands of students entering the country each year are prohibited from seeking employment. Foreign students arriving to study on F1 visas may not work, unless they can find some meager task on campus to perform.

What makes these regulations so incompatible with values the United States so proudly boasts of abroad is this: Our president extolls the virtues of capitalism, of hard work, of freedom (as he recently did at an economic summit meeting in Canada); our diplomats and foreign affairs experts are at pains to explain why the United States and its value system are suitable models for other countries to emulate; but when foreign students seek to come to this country to learn — in an educational system presumably superior to their own — the INS places restrictions on them, making it difficult to reconcile our projected ideas of democratic capitalism and the realities they face when they arrive.

Granted, these students are coming to study at our universities, not to work. There are visas specifically for foreigners who wish to work in this country. But by placing limitations on the financial means to allow students to exist comfortably while pursuing their degrees, the INS regulations discourage foreign students from coming to this country — and make life hard on many of those who do come.

If this country wishes to project an image of freedom — both political and economic — to the rest of the world, what better way to do so than to open the doors wide to foreign students, the future leaders of the world. From a purely public relations standpoint, a less restrictive immigration policy would be in order.

But public relations aside, the immigration laws as they now stand are hypocritical. At home, our politicians constantly argue over ways to send students from poor and middle-class families to college. Yet our immigration policy, by its very structure, prohibits poor and middle-class foreign students from coming here to study. Students must arrive with proof that they have enough money from home to support themselves without work while in the United States. Without help from their governments — which the very poorest nations can't provide — less wealthy students are prevented from studying here, and from taking back the ideas and knowledge that could help build a better life back home.

Stupid xenophobic immigration laws do nothing to support the ideas this nation stands for, nor do they help improve the fortunes of countries throughout the world.

The Sixties Were Not As Glamourous As They Seem



Chronicle
by Paul Thompson
editor

was lamenting the loss of idealism that supposedly pervades the present decade.

But he added, hopefully: "Some of us still try to keep the vision alive."

"What vision?!" sardonically asked the insurance man, once a member of Students for a Democratic Society, the radical student group that dominated many of the campus disturbances 20 years ago.

I was only five years old in 1968, when incredible events, now historical, occurred. Many friends my own age and younger declare that they should have been born in an earlier generation so that they could have experienced the Sixties. I'm glad I missed them.

The Eighties, we are told, is a decade of selfishness and greed. Young people today, the wisdom goes, don't have a sense of community, of caring, of humanitarianism.

But were the Sixties really so free from selfishness? Were they really better years to be alive in than ours, the years of the 1980s student?

The summer of 1988 is a good time

to reflect on some of the negatives of the summer of 1968, on which a good deal of ink is being pumped these days.

Robert W. Poole, Jr., the publisher of the libertarian magazine Reason, in a 20th-anniversary article this past May, wrote:

"That summer [1968] Soviet tanks rolled into Czechoslovakia, stamping out the 'glasnost' and 'perestroika' of Alexander Dubcek. Both Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King were cut down by assassins' bullets. Across the country, students protested the war and were often attacked by the police, most notably during the Democratic Party convention in Mayor Daley's Chicago. On some campuses, student radicals called strikes and occupied campus administration buildings, protesting not just the war, but the 'system' — the university, government, capitalism, whatever."

Do we want that back, for the sake of excitement, commitment or student involvement? Is that vision? Maybe students today are apathetic

toward some of the larger issues of our day, but they also realize (I hope) that our system, "the university, government, capitalism" et cetera, do work.

Even the Communist governments of China and the Soviet Union are beginning to recognize that collectivism is not the solution to economic problems. Students in those countries, not this one, are the ones who, rightly, are up in arms about the "system."

Another point that I wish to make: Are students today so selfish? Probably. But then, were the radicals of the Sixties really so unselfish? Probably not.

The ravages of national drug abuse that we are struggling with today are direct results from the "consciousness raising" drug use of the Sixties. Don't let anyone try to tell you that it was groovy to get high in 1968, but it's somehow different in 1988.

Abusing drugs, getting high, whatever — that is one of the most selfish and self-indulgent activities imaginable. "Turn on and tune out, baby." Right on. And wonder why

you're in your old situation?

Was it really so unselfish to oppose the war in Vietnam? When one looks at the misery that flowed from Vietnam, spreading to Cambodia and continuing today, I really do wonder.

Another point — and an irony — I perceive in the Sixties' anti-war movement: President Johnson's Great Society welfare programs coincided with the escalation of the Vietnam war, while supporters of civil rights and poverty programs protested the war.

The irony, and a selfishness so blatant that it should not be

ignored, is this: the draft-dodgers and the radical students, many of whom entered college to avoid the draft, were some of the most fervent supporters of the poor, the underclass. But who, for the most part, went to war for the country? The poor, the uneducated, those who could not afford to go to college. And they died, gave the ultimate sacrifice — unselfishly.

The Sixties were a mixture of both good and bad, like any age. They were years neither perfect nor totally flawed. They were in that respect like our age, the Eighties.

Summertime Chaos



Big Deal
by Kevin Kleine
managing editor

Like Jelly" was atop the new science building for a while. What does this mean? Is it a coded message to the Russians that gives away our research with lab rats? Is there a new club on campus composed exclusively of jelly lovers?

Sources in the science department seem to think the message was sexual. One professor observed that the construction workers ogled coeds as they walked by. Maybe I should turn this one over to the Channel Five investigative team; it's too big for me. It could turn into one of the great mysteries of our time, like: "Did Spinks take a dive?" or "What do you add to powdered water?"

At the paper, we get some of the most impractical mail that defies logic. The junk mail everyone receives at home that promotes some "free" item that is sometimes just a two-hour drive away. The other day we got a post card advertising a band called "Child Bearing Hips." It was a two-dollar pass to see the band. That would be fine, except that the performance is in New York City. I'll just take the company Lear Jet. That's not all. The band is from Austin, Texas, playing in New York, and the card was mailed from Charlotte, N.C. There's nothing I like better than seeing an efficiently run operation. Not all of us on the paper get to do the exciting stuff that Chris Duggan does, so we amuse ourselves with the mail.

This column started off trying to encourage participation in clubs but took a wrong turn somewhere. If you join a club, just think of all the

see COLUMN page 6

LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS LETTERS LETT

Libertarian Candidate Rebutts Nixon's Essay

To the editor:

If Richard Nixon doesn't like it here, he should move to the Soviet Union. I don't say that about a lot of people, but in Nixon's June 16 article "American Youths Need Restored Vision of Nation and Its Ideals," the ideals Nixon asks us to adopt are not the ideals of the American Revolution. On the contrary, he asks us to adopt the ideals of the Soviet Revolution as our own.

Nixon states: "America will fall hopelessly behind the Soviet Union if the creative power of our youth is consumed in self-pursuit." Thomas Jefferson expressed the opposite viewpoint in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." What, pray tell, did Jefferson mean by the pursuit of happiness, if he did not mean self-pursuit?

Nixon's statement is also false. Creative power has one source, and that source is self-pursuit or individualism. It is the collectivism of the Soviet Union that smothers the potential creativity of its subjects. The only way for the Soviets to surpass Americans in creativity is for the Soviet Union to become a more individualistic nation than America is.

Nixon says we need a military buildup to defend ourselves from

such a Soviet Union. I have a better idea. If the Soviet Union becomes more individualistic than the United States, I will move to the Soviet Union.

Nixon says, "War produces unity in a common purpose and stretches man to his ultimate. The next generation of America's best educated young people is the indispensable element in this effort." So, the next generation's support, blah, blah, is indispensable in Nixon's effort to get us into another war. I say, let's not give him our support!

Past Blast Retracted, Xenophobia Renounced

To the editor:

In one of the first issues of the Current last fall semester, I wrote a rather lengthy editorial about UM-St. Louis' foreign language requirement. For new students or for those who don't remember it, good for you. For those who do remember the editorial, I am writing this in an attempt to get my foot dislodged from my mouth.

I blasted the College of Arts and Sciences' B.A. requirement of 13 credits of a foreign language. I believed I was presenting the majority of UM-St. Louis students' sentiments: "Why learn a foreign language when you're never going to use it anyway?" "It's a bogus requirement — when you finish 13 credits, you still can't speak the language fluently..."

I still believe many students question the viability of the require-

Nixon wants unity and common purpose. America's founding fathers did not. On the contrary, our founding fathers wanted diversity, pluralism and an open society — things which Richard Nixon abhors. Indeed, all this talk about "Restored Vision of Nation" has nothing to do with America.

These are the ideals of the old regimes of Europe that America revolted against. The Italians lived and died for Immortal Italy, the Germans lived and died for the German Race, and the Russians lived

and died for Mother Russia. The American Revolutionaries did away with these superstitions and insisted that the individual — indeed, every individual — is an end in himself or herself.

Self-pursuit and individualism stretch man to his ultimate. War and collectivism only stretch man to his ultimate brutality.

Unfortunately, my editorial only served to support this negative view. The Current later printed a couple of letters chastizing me for my attack of foreign language. What can I say? They were right; I was wrong. If I could "unpublish" what I said, I would.

I recently completed my first French class. Like most students, I was scared to death the first day — afraid I wouldn't catch on, and I would fail, and I wouldn't get that piece of paper they call a "diploma."

Get this...French turned out to be one of my favorite classes. It was interesting, it was fun, and — remarkably enough — I learned a lot about the French language. During the next two semesters, I will have the opportunity to build on this learning.

I regret my earlier comments, and hope this article will mend

and died for Mother Russia. The American Revolutionaries did away with these superstitions and insisted that the individual — indeed, every individual — is an end in himself or herself.

Self-pursuit and individualism stretch man to his ultimate. War and collectivism only stretch man to his ultimate brutality.

Terry Inman
Libertarian Candidate
U.S. Congress
1st District, Missouri

some wounds. I guess as a returning non-traditional student last fall, I forgot the reasoning behind a liberal arts education: to learn. Certainly, I may never use the knowledge I gained about the French language in my everyday life after I say good-bye to UM-St. Louis, but then, I may never use my knowledge I gained (on a daily basis) in Geology or a number of other classes I took here either.

But that's not the point. At UM-St. Louis, I'm getting a well-rounded education, and I'm learning to use by brain, (...something I wish I'd done before I wrote my last editorial).

So, my apologies to Albert J. Camiglio, chair of UM-St. Louis' Department of Modern Foreign Languages and Literatures, and to the university in general.

Lorraine Kunze
former managing editor

LETTERS POLICY

The Current welcomes all letters to the editor. The writer's student number and phone number must be included. Non-students must also sign their letters but only need to add their phone number. Letters should not be more than two typed pages in length.

No unsigned letters will be published. The author's name will be withheld upon request. Letters permitting use of the author's name will receive first preference.

Responsibility for letters to the editor belongs to the individual writer. The Current maintains the right to refuse publication of letters judged to be in poor taste. Letters may be edited to fit space consideration.

Changing Faces Of The Communist World

Faculty To Analyze Soviet Reform

by Paul Thompson editor

Dramatic changes are underway in the Soviet Union.

Under the leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the nation's leader, cautious but significant alterations in the structure on Soviet economic, social and political life cutting through the stagnation and bureaucratic malaise that has immobilized the Soviet system.

Perestroika — the reform of Soviet economic structures — and glasnost — a greater openness in social and political activity — have become buzzwords around the world as observers watch the developments unfold.

Several UM-St. Louis professors who have been following the changes in the Soviet Union agree that the reforms Gorbachev has begun implementing are striking. While they disagree on the degrees of change the Gorbachev and the Communist Party would allow, all expressed keen interest in the move away from centralized state control of economic and political life in the U.S.S.R.

"I think the analogy that we're most familiar with is that of the Reagan Administration, which comes in, takes over and sets new priorities in national policy," said Elizabeth Clayton, associate vice chancellor for research and professor of economics at UM-St. Louis. "The Soviet Union's situation is somewhat analogous to that."

"It's going to remain an authoritarian society"

--Ed Fedder

While some commentators have noted that Gorbachev's economic reforms appear to be leading to more capitalistic oriented system, Clayton said, she believes the reforms will remain well within the boundaries of traditional socialist policies.

"Gorbachev is saying that the economy is moving in a new direction. In their view, they are finding new modes of socialism," said Clayton, who has done extensive research in Soviet agriculture. "It's not particularly a move toward capitalism."

Fred Pearson, a fellow at the Center for International Studies, said the Soviets might be moving toward an economic structure similar to that of Sweden, which is highly socialized but strongly democratic.

"I see Sweden as a model of a western country that is socially just while technologically advanced," Pearson said. "Swedes are highly taxed, but they get very efficient services."

Edwin Fedder, director of the Center for International Studies, was somewhat less optimistic about the changes occurring in the Soviet Union, although he acknowledged that the progress Gorbachev has made is significant.

Fedder said reformers in the Soviet system must move cautiously to avoid creating a backlash from the entrenched bureaucratic and political powers they must deal with in order to accomplish the changes they seek.

"Once you open the door to change, you open the door to revolutionary change," Fedder said. "They are going to be faced

with two choices: one is to manage the change; the other is to repress it. It's too early to see how they'll react."

Clayton said Gorbachev has achieved much of what he has sought in terms of altering Soviet policy. "Many of the reforms are already in place, but there are many plans for going further," she said.

Clayton, who was interviewed while the rare Communist Party conference was underway in Moscow in late June, said the conferees were discussing the directions in which the Soviet economy should take.

"What they're doing is analyzing perestroika, developing broad outlines," Clayton said.

In terms of expanded freedoms for Soviet citizens, the professors agreed that some progress is being made, but differed on how glasnost and perestroika are affecting Soviet life.

"Glasnost is certainly an increased freedom for the people," Clayton said. "Glasnost and perestroika are important changes."

But Clayton said that the increased freedom of expression has created new problems that may have been smoldering below the surface of Soviet society under more oppressive regimes.

"People are certainly reaping some benefits from glasnost. People know more, there's more public information, and people are able to speak out," she said. "But glasnost has also, for example, released a strong strain of anti-Semitism. It certainly has surfaced in a powerful fashion. It is part of the outgrowth of the glasnost process."

But, Clayton added, most reform movements have both positive and negative effects.

Fedder, who said that he did not believe that the changes underway in the Soviet Union represented an opening to the ideas of the West, said that in one fundamental way the Soviet system will remain the same.

"It's going to remain an authoritarian country," Fedder said.

The changes in Soviet society have numerous implications for U.S. foreign policy, Fedder, Clayton and Pearson agreed.

"Now our policy is clearly to support and to reinforce their liberalization and their modernization," Pearson said.

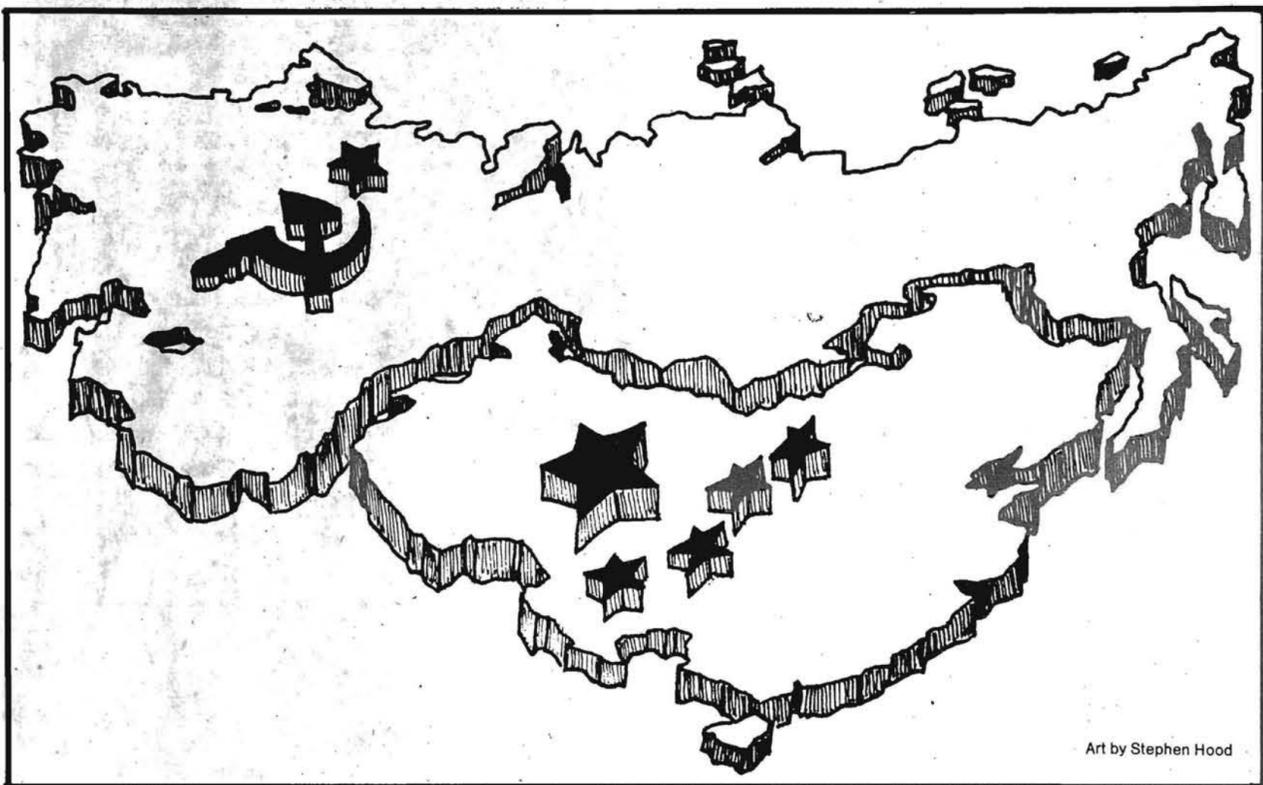
He said the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the movement toward liberalization, and President Ronald Reagan's willingness to negotiate to reduce tensions between the two nations have altered the way the U.S. is viewing the Soviet Union.

"It has created a momentum to see the Soviet Union as a people, not as an 'evil empire' but as a people," Pearson said.

Clayton said improved relations between the two countries could bring domestic benefits to the United States as well as to the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Union is an important customer for agriculture in the United States. They're a big customer," she said. "In my view, as an economist, the expansion of trade is beneficial to people."

Clayton added, however, that trade should be limited to agricultural products and technology with non-military applications.



Art by Stephen Hood

Chinese Reforms Face Obstacles

by Paul Thompson editor

Economic changes underway in the People's Republic of China — while further advanced than those in the Soviet Union — face staggering obstacles, including Communist Party members resistant to change and bureaucratic intractability.

A view of China that emerged from interviews with two UM-St. Louis professors is that of a nation awkwardly struggling with economic and political change, while facing pressure from those who demand more freedom and those seek to roll back advances in democratization and decentralization.

"I think it's hard to have liberalization and draw lines," said Joel Glassman, associate director of the UM-St. Louis Center for International Studies. "You can't be encouraging liberalization in some area and keeping it restricted in others. You can't have personal freedom end at the factory door."

Glassman said that unless the Communist Party becomes willing to expand freedom in numerous areas of society, while limiting its role in the development of the nation, reform in China will not move much further than it has.

"I don't think the future of reform is very bright if the Party is not ready to share power," he said.

Winston Hsieh, an associate professor of history who left China prior to the Communist victory, said he sees bureaucratic resistance and widespread corruption as two main obstacles to successful reform and expanded freedom in China.

"The government bureaucracy is greedy. There is corruption — a corruption far worse than we can imagine here," Hsieh said. "In China, there are not checks and balances on the government system. There are no civil codes. They have a simple, crude criminal code."

This simplistic legal system, based more on personal ethics than on government retribution, is an obstacle to those who would fight corruption, Hsieh said.

Beyond the corruption, Hsieh said that movement toward greater economic freedom poses a threat to the bureaucracy, which is unaccustomed to the need to perform in a market-oriented system.

Not only is there potential backlash against the reformers from the bureaucracy and the hardliners in the Communist Party, Hsieh and Glassman said, but negative reaction could also come from the people because of the changes entering into a market economy bring.

"There are all kinds of problems

society increase.

He said as price subsidies fall some workers may not be pleased with the results. "In a free market, staple goods go up [in price] and luxuries go down."

Workers who are not profitable or whose pay is not comparable to their productivity could lose their jobs. "Wage disparities will increase," Glassman said.

Reformers and those resistant to reform find themselves at odds in almost every area of Chinese life.

"Reformers are pushing, pushing,

"Sometimes it's just in commerce and science. Sometimes it's more expansive. We've already seen a tremendous expansion of freedom in the cultural area.

"I think the Party is willing to tolerate intellectual and cultural freedom," he said. "But the Party is not ready to compete for power."

"I won't be surprised if we see a conservative clampdown, even in the near future, if people go further than the Party is prepared to accept," he said. "Youths will demand too much reform and scare the Party into a general clampdown."

Hsieh said to avoid a crackdown on the hard-won freedoms now available to the people in China, reformers may need to strike a balance between their hopes of fuller freedom and the need to avoid confrontation.

"Now, many people want to be independent," he said. "Maybe they have 20 percent freedom, but they demand 70 percent. The leaders say maybe they should have 35 percent or 50 percent."

But Hsieh said that the wave of reform may continue, despite the resistance of the state and Party, for simple demographic reasons. Many of the strongest calls for swifter, broader change and greater democratization are coming from the youths of China, and they have sheer numbers on their side.

Hsieh said despite the government's extremely stringent efforts to control the population, it continues to rise, particularly in the countryside, where population control measures are more difficult to enforce.

He said two-thirds of China's female population is under 35 years old. A full one-third of the entire population is under 14 years old. With the sheer demographic power of youth on the side of reform, the hardline Communists may be swept away whether they resist or not, Hsieh indicated.

"The good, loyal Communists who don't like the 'young Turks' say, 'Let's return to the good old days,'" Hsieh said. "There's no returning to the good old days."

"There's no returning to the good old days" --Winston Hsieh

"I think the party is willing to tolerate intellectual and cultural freedom, but the party is not ready for to compete for power"

-- Joel Glassman

in China now, and development causes problems as well," Hsieh said. "One area is inflation. In the Chinese economy, they had zero inflation for 30 years. Now inflation is terrible."

"I think the Soviet Union will have the same trouble," he added.

Glassman said that as the Chinese economy moves away from massive central planning, economic problems will inevitably develop.

"The decollectivization of agriculture has been successful and has increased the income of peasants in the countryside," Glassman said. "In the urban industrial economy, reforms are still being talked about. They are conceivably more dynamic, more profound, but they bring with more their greater economic insecurity."

"It's yet to be seen whether Chinese workers will be willing to accept that economic insecurity," he said.

Glassman said that as capitalistic values begin to alter and replace socialist values, conflict within the

pushing — but resistance is everywhere," Hsieh said.

In the cultural and intellectual area, China finds itself faced with its one of its greatest struggles.

"Intellectuals are the most sensitive to Western ideas. They project that feeling, demand the impossible," Hsieh said. "In China it happened with students, particularly with science students. They came to the U.S. to study and returned with ideas of freedom."

"They brought back the American way of campus life back to China. That was followed by the student revolts," Hsieh said. "Once you have a taste of freedom, you cannot tolerate rigidity."

Glassman said it's difficult to read how the Chinese leadership will respond to demands for increased intellectual and cultural freedom, which have been growing since the end of the long era of Chairman Mao's Cultural Revolution.

"We're getting mixed signs from the Central Communist Party on [new freedoms]," Glassman said.

Students Realizing That AIDS Is Disease Affecting All

By Dennis Birch

When Michael Passas, a student at a major East Coast university, made his third spring-break pilgrimage to Florida this year, things were different. Thousands of students from across the country were there to party, of course. But Passas noted a change in himself.

"This time, before getting together with someone," Passas said, "I considered the possibility of getting AIDS — I thought twice."

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome is a reality that affects us all — straight, gay, black, white, Hispanic, women and men. We all need to understand the facts about AIDS, including how it is transmitted and what behavior may put us at a higher risk. Most important, we must know what each of us can do to prevent the spread of the disease.

Our college years are generally carefree — many of us are insulated from the so-called "real world." As a result, attitudes prevail on many college campuses which lead many students to believe that they are somehow not vulnerable to the dangers and realities facing the rest of the world.

Secretary Otis R. Bowen of the Department of Health

and Human Services says that because certain students don't fall into "high risk" categories (gay males, i.v. drug users, bisexual males) gives them a false sense of security about their risk of getting AIDS. Dr. Bowen may be right. People with the attitude that "AIDS is not my problem: I lead a healthy life, and I'm not a gay male" fail to understand that certain behaviors allow for the virus to be transmitted and that anybody practicing those behaviors is at risk. A white female can be just as much at risk as a gay male if she doesn't take precautions.

"By 1991, in the West, the disease will surpass the combined total of the current top-four leading causes of death in men between the ages of 25 and 34 — traffic accidents, suicides, heart disease and cancer," according to Dr. Jonathan Mann, director of the World Health Organization.

Basically, we students need to take an active approach in seeking AIDS information. "I never really considered AIDS. Now, as a first-year dental student, I need to know the facts about it," said Cary Chavis, a student at an Eastern medical college.

U.S. Public Health Service doctors tell us these facts about AIDS: the virus is spread by sexual contact with an infected person or by sharing needles with an infected

person; the virus can also be passed from an infected mother to her baby during pregnancy. Young people experimenting with their newly-found college freedom need to be aware of how high-risk behaviors increase their chances for contracting the AIDS virus.

"Until we develop a cure for this disease," said Dr. C. Everett Koop, surgeon general of the U.S., "education about AIDS is the only way we can prevent its spread."

Using condoms is an effective, realistic way of protecting ourselves from the disease. "If sex is going to figure prominently in my life, well, then so are condoms," said Margie F., a graduate from a liberal arts university.

In addition to understanding how we can get the AIDS virus, it is equally important that our generation know how the virus cannot be transmitted. Koop noted that AIDS is not spread by casual contact, such as hugging, shaking hands or simply being near a person who is infected with the virus. Unfortunately, much of the overwhelming information in the media regarding AIDS and its transmission has served to confuse many people with inconsistencies on the "facts."

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, through the Public Health Service and the national Centers for Disease Control, has launched the federal government's first national AIDS Information and Education Campaign. The campaign, "America Responds to AIDS," directs information about AIDS prevention to the general public and specifically to those who practice high-risk behavior through a variety of education techniques.

Operators at the national AIDS hotline (1-800-342-AIDS) are available 24 hours a day to answer questions and disseminate AIDS information and material. There are also AIDS service organizations and hotlines available for your use in your community.

Many college students who finally get the facts recognize that the disease is something that affects us all. "The effect the information has had on us has been positive — it gives us something to think about before we make a possible life-threatening decision," commented Lyndi Robinson, a student attending a conservative Southern college. It would then seem that through education and understanding, AIDS may be taken seriously and not passed off as just a "gay white man's disease."

(Dennis Birch is an intern at Ogilvy & Mather Public Affairs and a student at the University of Maryland.)



WITMAN SHOTS FDR: This photo of Franklin Delano Roosevelt on his 1938 campaign is just one of the many Walt Witman shots that will be on display in the Center for Metropolitan Studies (Rm. 363 SSB) from August 4 - September 6, 1988. Wit-

man, who worked for The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, followed FDR on his 1938 campaign and captured not only what it looked like, but what it felt like. The center is open weekdays from 8 to 5.

A Letter From A Book Reviewer To Whitley Strieber, An Author

by Loren Richard Klahs
book reviewer

Communion
by Whitley Strieber
(Avon, \$4.95, 306 pages)

Dear Whitley Strieber:

I read your controversial bestseller "Communion: A True Story," and I came away from it mostly with mixed emotions.

First of all, anytime an author claims to have been visited by tiny people in flying saucers — he or she is opening up a Pandora's Box of suspicion, mystery, and humor. But then again, I'm sure you already know that.

It took me a long time to read this book. It was almost as if "something" didn't want me to finish it. Every time I would read about a creature that looked like a scary spider on a motorcycle, or "the insect lady" that looked like a bug with slanted dark eyes, or "The White Thing" that you so cleverly called Caspar the Friendly Ghost, I would question my motives for reading such a treatise.

My eyes would grow heavy and I wanted to sleep.

Still, since "Communion" has been the number one selling book of "non-fiction" this year, I made myself finish it.

While I didn't think it was especially well written, I did find it more intriguing than your book about the scary wolves ("Wofen") and the sexy book you wrote about lesbian vampires ("The Hunger").

In a more serious vein, as my background is firmly planted in Judeo-Christian teachings and beliefs, I was a little upset when you implied that everything we know is wrong and that somehow these strange little beings from the spaceships will enlighten us to a new and improved belief system.

You seem to dismiss the scientific method almost as casually as you criticize Christian Fundamentalists and their belief in demons as outlined in The Bible.

Please forgive me if I am mistaken, but in-between the lines of your book I detect a certain smugness. While you complain of being "taken in the middle of the night" by the visitors, and while you liken them to futuristic anthropologists and/or biologists, you also seem to infer that you are one of the so-called "Chosen."

Later I even got the impression that you might think of yourself as a

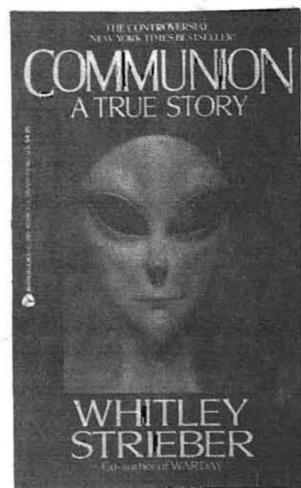
prophet of sorts. You are full of gloom and doom, and your humorless view of the future left me both a little un-nerved and more than a little suspect.

I will have to admit that there was one passage in your book that made me laugh out loud. It was when one of the visitors came to you in the middle of the dark night...all dressed up in a poorly tailored suit, complete with folded handkerchief in the pocket, from a popular American style circa 1952. Now that was funny.

Mr. Strieber, much of what you say in "Communion" is not humorous.

If indeed you had these bizarre experiences in your life, I would have hoped for a little more insight.

Instead of asking the creatures to let you "smell" them, and instead of being sexually attracted to the so-called "bug-lady," I wish you could have somehow asked them about such things as...the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins,



resurrection and quite possibly...life everlasting.

I would have been more than a little interested in their philosophy of life.

Then again if I had been "visited" by such entities, more-than-likely I would have recited a little, personal prayer and requested that The Holy Spirit protect me from either myself, or the external forces in my midst.

But that's just me.

Respectfully,
Loren Richard Klahs

'Driven,' A Creative Essay By Cynthia Bowen

The Current has been and will be accepting creative works from students, faculty and staff at UM-St. Louis. All short fiction, essays, poetry, art and photography will be reviewed by the features editor and select others. Submissions will be run, or not run, by our discretion.

This essay, "Driven," was written by Cynthia Bowen.

I knew it would not be easy, but nothing could have prepared me for what I was now experiencing. For months I had looked forward to being free. Now that the time had finally come, I could not let go. I told myself to relax; eventually I would become accustomed to being without it. But several months had

passed and still my body was reluctant to give it up.

I considered checking into the Betty Ford Rehab Center to rid myself of the addiction, but I did not think my marriage could sustain another prolonged absence. For the past several months, I had become a stranger to those that I loved. My family had been exceedingly patient with me throughout my self-imposed exile.

Now — my children yearned for a mother who might once again prepare family dinners and read bedtime stories. Throughout my ordeal, my husband had been understanding, giving me the space I needed to separate myself from him during the many long hours I struggled to

keep from being buried beneath a miasma of confusion.

Suddenly, he was out of patience. He refused to be ignored any longer. After all, had not the time finally come when I was supposed to be rid of my heavy burden? Classes had ended! Finals were over! THERE-WAS-NO-MORE-HOMEWORK!

Why, then, did I wander up and down the dark hallways of my abode, eyes darting from corner to corner, looking for one last paper to write, positive that a deadline lay lurking in the dark? Hadn't I suffered enough?

Passionately attacking the desire for a Writing Certificate, I had just completed twelve hours of writing classes in one semester. My fingers

were locked in a catatonic state, unable to hold anything other than writing utensils.

Worse yet, my brain remained locked in that same suspended state, like a computer screen waiting to have words entered. Was this the obsessive drive to write that seasoned authors spoke of?

Finally, out of desperation, I frantically scribbled this article, seizing upon it in a feeble attempt to exorcise the creative demons within.

Can I succeed? Will I regain the love and respect of the family I neglected? Will I ever again be able to hold a cup and saucer? Return with me to the fall semester at UM-St. Louis for the exciting conclusion of "As The Words Turn."

Grant Promotes Vocational Skills

Everette Nance, associate professor of educational studies and director of the Midwest Community Education Development Center at UM-St. Louis, has been awarded a grant from the St. Louis Agency on Training and Employment.

The \$148,800 grant was awarded to Nance for the UM-St. Louis Pre-Employment Training Program. The program provides high school juniors with the necessary educational and vocational skills needed to ease the transition into life after graduation.

The program is funded by the federal Job Training Partnership Act, which provides for training unemployed citizens in marketable skills. The act also created Private Industry Councils, which plan, implement and coordinate employment training programs within a given geographic area.

The Pre-Employment Training Program includes a variety of elements that assist participants in finding employment or entering the university of their choice. These elements include pre-employment

workshops, summer work experience, an enrichment component and a mentoring option.

The workshops include instruction in a variety of skills, including job seeking and job keeping, application and cover-letter writing and basic on-the-job interviewing. The summer work experience matches the participants' skills and interest with work experience at businesses in the St. Louis area. The enrichment component is a series of interpersonal and educationally oriented workshops that offer infor-

mation on college admissions, financial aid and assistance in obtaining permanent employment after graduation. The mentoring option will match each participant with a professional who has expressed interest in working with young adults.

Nance received his doctoral degree in educational administration from Western Michigan University and has been the director of the Midwest Community Education Development Center since 1972.



Kahn Gets Highest UM Award

William Kahn, executive vice president of the Jewish Federation of St. Louis, received the UM-St. Louis Chancellor's Medallion on Tuesday, June 21, from Chancellor Marguerite R. Barnett.

Kahn received the award for significant contributions that have enriched the quality of life for the St. Louis community. In making the presentation, Barnett noted Kahn's leadership in the community centers associations movement over the last 40 years and the Jewish Federations in Pittsburgh, New York and St. Louis.

The Chancellor's Medallion is the

highest award of recognition UM-St. Louis can present to an individual. It is given to honor contributions made to society that enrich the lives of others.

Kahn is a past president of the Conference of Jewish Communal Service and of the National Association of Jewish Center Workers. He has taught at the University of Pittsburgh, St. Louis University and Washington University.

Kahn holds undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of Pittsburgh and has pursued doctoral studies at Washington University.

DUGGAN

assigned to tame a wild pitcher with a million-dollar arm.

He feels used by the game, forced to help another player to the majors while he sits and spins his wheels.

Costner has several good moments: like, any of his speeches; any of the scenes of his training of the wild pitcher, Nuke; or when he looks at his reflection in a store window late at night while holding a piece of pipe like a bat, still thinking about youth and about going to "the

show" (the major leagues).

Susan Sarandon, who plays the baseball groupie who also takes to training Nuke, is great in this.

The movie is no children's film, though. There is plenty of adult language and many sexual situations. However, there is a line that is not crossed there.

The movie deals with several subjects that, until now, were only understood by those who have played baseball — like superstitions

of baseball and (that's right) baseball voodoo.

In one part, Crash is teaching Nuke the cliches he should know for the press: "I'm just happy to be here"; "I hope I can be of value to the team."

With that, I think I should close with some movie reviewers' cliches: "A joy to watch"; "Entertaining from start to finish."

PACINO

against the shackles of being waited on hand and foot and against his parents' choice of a robotized, "free-of-infection" bride, programmed since birth to please him.

Akeem wants a woman with her own opinions, not just one who will obey like a dog. So, with the complete misunderstanding and the happy "sow your royal oats" blessing of regal regent King Geoffrey (James Earl Jones), Akeem penetrates darkest Queens, N.Y. (where else do you pick up a queen?), with several hundred pounds of Louis Vuitton luggage and his best friend Semmi (Arsenio Hall).

COLUMN

socially significant issues like the ones above that can be discussed. You can probe the mysteries of campus; like, "Where did Bugg Lake go?" It's still here, really. It's only visible when it rains.

Just because it's summer doesn't

Both Murphy and Hall make some unrecognizable and brilliant cameo appearances in this film, and the script is a perfect jive fairytale from Murphy's former Saturday Night Live skit writers David Sheffield and Barry Blaustein.

mean that there is nothing to do on campus.

Author's note: In the fall, his column will resume the parody of campus issues. Heh, I'm on vacation this week. Give me a break!

FOREIGN STUDENTS

from page 1

us have to use credit cards to support ourselves, which gets us into more trouble," he added.

Ditto, who works with all foreign students at the university, said that when students enter the country, they often believe that a small amount of money will enable them to live comfortably.

"They sign financial agreements saying they have access to that money [expected to cover expenses]," Ditto said. "There's a lot of misconception about this being the land of milk and honey — that once you get here, you can make it."

She added, later: "I know it sounds cold to say, 'They're supposed to have enough to live on,' but that's what it boils down to."

Ditto said she believes, however, that many of the foreign students seeking work are not doing so out of financial desperation, but in order to have discretionary income.

"Some of them have bought cars and computers," she said. "The majority of them are looking for supplemental income. But I guess it's where your priorities are."

Abbassi, however, said that the Malaysian students, who receive only the government allotment, are struggling to make ends meet.

"They just barely make it. That's why they need jobs," Abbassi said.

Another reason some foreign students find themselves struggling, Abbassi said, is because they don't want to burden their families with greater expense than is absolutely necessary.

"Not that many are family-sponsored. Usually those who are, are well off," he said.

He added, however, that a family that is rich by another country's monetary standards would not necessarily be considered rich by American standards.

"The conversion rate is often so great that sending thousands from over there makes only hundreds here," he said.

Come To The Rescue.

The Current needs to fill several staff

positions for the

fall Call Paul

Or Kevin at

553-5174 if

interested.

